

Australia in 1934 to take up the position of lecturer in zoology at the University of Western Australia and after several years he joined the Fisheries Division of CSIRO. Dr Serventy later transferred to the newly formed CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research where he served for eight years and rose to the position of Senior Principal Research Scientist and officer-in-charge of the Western Australian Field Station. He still maintains an association with this station in an honorary capacity.

Throughout his career Dr Serventy has taken a keen interest in nature conservation and was a foundation member and the first secretary of the Western Australian Naturalists' Club. He has had a longer association with the Royal Society of Western Australia than any other living member, having joined in 1924. He was elected to Honorary Membership in 1973 and served as Vice-President in 1968–69.

Dr Serventy's reputation as an ornithologist is indicated by the honours which have been conferred upon him from around the world. He was elected President of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union in 1948 and made a Fellow in 1951. On 3 May, 1973 he was made a Ridder of the Order of the Golden Ark at an investiture at the Soestdijk Palace by His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard, Grand Master of the Order. He was elected an Honorary Member of the British Ornithologists Union in 1977, the German Ornithological Society in 1974, a Corresponding Member of the French

Ornithological Society in 1970, Asociacion Ornitologica del Plata (Argentina) in 1964 and he has been a member of the Permanent Executive Council of the International Ornithological Council since 1966 and was Vice-President of the 1978 Congress.

He is an Honorary Life Member of the Western Australian Naturalists' Club and has been editor of the Club's journal since 1947. He has served as a councillor in the Tree Society, the National Trust, the Society for the Preservation of King's Park and the Swan River, the Western Australian Gould League and the Australian Conservation Foundation. He is a Corresponding Member of the Advisory Committee of the Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology and between 1949 and 1966 was Australia's representative on the Standing Committee on Conservation of the Pacific Science Association, being Chairman from 1953–57.

Dr Serventy was awarded the Australian Natural History Medallion in 1956 and the Medal of the Royal Society of Tasmania in 1970. His publications are numerous and cover a wide range of zoological topics with valuable papers on marine science and outstanding contributions in the field of ornithology. Amongst the latter are the *Handbook of Australian Sea-birds* written in 1971 in collaboration with V. N. Serventy and John Warham and *Birds of Western Australia* first produced in collaboration with the late Major H. M. Whittell in 1948 and now in its 5th edition.

Addendum

An ecological reconnaissance of four islands in the Archipelago of the Recherche, Western Australia. By Ian Abbott and Robert Black, Volume 60, Part 4, 1978, p. 115–128.

Three species of seabirds were inadvertently omitted from the list on p. 123; after *Eudyptula minor*, insert the following:

Puffinus assimilis, Little Shearwater.—Wilson I., 1 carcass found and many scattered black and white feathers were found among burrows in the *Atriplex* area on the northern side of the east part of the island (new record).

P. carneipes, Flesh-footed Shearwater.—Woody I., 50–100 burrows under *Melaleuca lanceolata* at south-west part of the east peninsula. Mondrain I., burrows patchily present over most of the island, especially in *Carpobrotus* breaks in forest as well as in tussockland and amongst succulents near the edge of the island. Wilson I., 1 carcass found on east part of island; the many hundreds of burrows here presumably belong to this species (new record).

Pterodroma macroptera, Great-winged Petrel.—Mondrain I., 1 bird was heard calling on the night of 26 April near the campsite; the status of this species on Mondrain I. is unknown, as it has not previously been reported from the island. Wilson I., 1 carcass and about 60 burrows were found in deep soil on the east slope of the 68 m peak (new record).